Mercurius Hibernicus:

OR,

A DISCOURSE OF THE LATE INSURRECTION IN

IRELAND,

DISPLAYING,

1. *The true causes of it (till now not so fully discovered.)*
2. *The course that was taken to suppresse it.*
3. *The reasons that drew on a Cessation of Armes, and other compliances since.*

AS ALSO

Touching those Auxiliaries which are transported thence to serve in the present WARRE.

——— ——— *Patrimque*
Mercurium *blandè quin negat esse* Lyræ.

Printed at BRISTOLL, 1644.

Mercurius Hibernicus,

His Advertiſement to the wel-temperd READER.

THere is a mongrell race of Mercuries *lately ſprung up, but I claime no* acquaintance *with them, much leſſe any* Kindred. *They have commonly but one weeks time for their conception and birth; and then are they but like thoſe* Ephemeran *creatures, which* Pliny *ſpeaks of, that are borne in the morning, grow up till noon, and periſh the ſame night: I hope to be longer liv'd than ſo, becauſe I was longer a getting, there was more time and matter went to my Generation.*

There is a Tale how the true Mercury *indeed, deſcended once in a diſguiſe, to ſee how he was eſteem'd on earth; and entring one day into a Painters ſhop, he found there diverſe Pictures of* Apollo, Iupiter, Mars, *with others, and eſpying his own hanging in a corner hard by, he asked what the price of that Pourtrait might be, The Painter anſwered, that if he bought any of the reſt, he would give him that into the bargain for nothing:* Mercury *hereupon ſhaking his white* Caducean, *flung out in indignation, and flew up to Heaven. Should* Mercury *chance to deſcend now from his ſpheare, I think he would be much more offended to find himſelfe perſonated by every petty impertinent* Pamphleter; *yet I believe he would not take it ill that* Aulicus *aſſumes his ſhape, nor that the* Harp, *who owes her firſt invention to him, ſhould be made now his creſt.*

To my honourable Friend
Maſter E. P.

SIR,

IF You pleaſe to caſt your eyes upon the following Diſcourſe, I believe it will afford you ſome ſatisfaction, and enlighten you more in the Iriſh affaires. The allegiance I owe to Truth, *was the* Midwife *that brought it forth, and I make bold to make choyce of you for my* Golsip, *becauſe I am*

Your true Servant

PHILERENVS.

Mercurius Hibernicus.

THere is not any thing ſince theſe Warres begun, whereof there hath been more advantage made, to traduce and blemiſh His Majeſties Actions, to alienate and imbitter the affections of His People, to incite them to Armes, and enharden them in the quarrell, then of the *Iriſh* affaires; whether one caſt his eyes upon the beginning and procedure of that Warre (which ſome by a moſt monſtrous impudence would patronize upon their Majeſties) or upon the late *Ceſſation*, and the tranſport of Auxiliaries ſince from thence. There are ſome that in broken peeces have written of all three, but not in one entire diſcourſe, as this is: nor hath any hitherto hit upon thoſe reaſons and inferences that ſhall be diſplayed herein.

But he who adventures to judge of affaires of State, ſpecially of traverſes of Warre, as of Pacifications, of Truces, Suſpenſions of Armes, Parlies, and ſuch like, muſt well obſerve the quality of the times, the ſucceſſe and circumſtance of matters paſt, the poſture and preſſure of things preſent (and upon the *Place*) the inducement or *enforcement* of cauſes, the gaining of time, the neceſſity of preventing greater miſchiefes (whereunto true policy *Prometheus* like hath alwayes an eye) with other advantages. The late *Ceſſation* of Armes in *Ireland* was an affaire of this nature; a true Act of State, and of as high a conſequence as could be: Which Ceſſation is now become the *common Subject* of every mans diſcourſe, or rather the diſcourſe of every *common Subject*, all the three Kingdomes over: And not onely the ſubject of their diſcourſe, but of their *cenſure* alſo; nor of their cenſure onely, but of their reproach and obloquy. For the World is come now to that paſſe, that the Foot muſt judge the Head, the very *Cobler* muſt pry into the Cabinet Counſells of his *King*; nay, the *Diſtaffe* is ready ever and anon to arraign the *Scepter*; Spinſtreſſes are become Stateſ-women, and every Pea-

ſian turned Politician; ſuch a fond irregular humour reignes generally of late yeares amongſt the Engliſh Nation.

Now the Deſigne of this ſmall diſcourſe, though the Subject require a farre greater volume, is, to vindicate His Majeſties moſt pious Intentions in condeſcending to this late ſuſpenſion of Armes in His Kingdome of *Ireland*; and to make it appeare to any rationall ingenious capacity, (not pre-occupied or purblinded with paſſion) that there was more of honour and neceſſity, more of prudence and piety in the ſaid Ceſſation, than there was either in the *Pacification* or *Peace* that was made with the *Scot*.

But to proceed herein the more methodically, I will lay downe, firſt,

The reall and true radicall cauſes of the late two yeares *Iriſh Inſurrection*.

Secondly, the courſe His Majeſty uſed to ſuppreſſe it.

Laſtly, thoſe indiſpenſable impulſive reaſons and invincible neceſſity which enforced His Majeſty to condeſcend to a Ceſſation.

Touching the grounds of the ſaid Inſurrection, we may remember when His Majeſty, out of a pious deſigne (as His *late Maieſty* alſo had) to ſettle an Vniformity of ſerving God in all his three Kingdomes, ſent our *Liturgie* to his Subjects of *Scotland*; ſome of that Nation made ſuch an advantage hereof, that though it was a thing onely *recommended*, not *commanded* or preſſed upon them, and ſo cal'd in ſuddenly againe by a moſt gracious Proclamation, accompanied with a generall pardon: Yet they would not reſt there, but they would take the opportunity hereby to demoliſh Biſhops, and the whole Hierarchy of the Church (which was no grievance at all till then) To which end, they put themſelves in actuall Armes, and obtained at laſt what they liſted; which they had not dared to have done, had they not been ſure to have as good friends in *England* as they had in *Scotland* (as *Leſley* himſelfe confeſſed to Sir *William Berkley* at *Newcaſtle*) for ſome of the chiefeſt Inconformiſts here, had not onely intelligence with them, but had been of their Cabinet-counſells in moulding the Plot: though ſome would caſt this Warre upon the French Cardinall, to vindicate the Invaſion we made upon *his* Maſters Dominions in the Iſle of *Rets*; as alſo for ſome advantage the Engliſh uſe to doe the *Spaniard* in tranſporting his Treaſure to *Dunkerk*, with other offices. Others would caſt it

upon

upon the *Jesuit*, that he should project it first, to force His Majesty to have recourse to his Roman Catholick Subjects for ayd, that so they might, by such *supererogatory* service ingratiate themselves the more into his favour.

The *Irish* hearing how well their next Neighbours had sped by way of Armes, it filled them full of thoughts and apprehensions of Feare and Iealousie, that the *Scot* would prove more powerfull hereby, and consequently more able to doe them hurt, and to attempt wayes to restraine them of that connivency, which they were allowed in poynt of Religion: Now there is no Nation upon Earth that the *Irish* hate in that perfection, and with a greater Antipathy, than the *Scot*, or from whom they conceive greater danger: For whereas they have an old prophesie amongst them, which one shall heare up and downe in every mouth, *That the day will come when the Irish shall weep upon English mens graves*, They feare that this prophesie will be verified and fulfilled in the *Scot*, above any other Nation.

Moreover, the *Irish* entred into consideration, that *They* also had sundry grievances and grounds of complaint, both touching their estates and consciences, which they pretended to be farre greater then those of the *Scots*. For they fell to thinke, that if the *Scot* was suffered to introduce a *new* Religion, it was reason they should not be so pinched in the exercise of their *old*, which they glory never to have altered. And for temporall matters (wherein the *Scot* had no grievance at all to speake of) the new Plantations which had been lately afoot, to be made in *Conaught* and other places; the concealed lands and defective titles which were daily found out; the new customes which were imposed, and the incapacity they had to any preferment or office in Church and State (with other things) they conceived these to be grievances of a farre greater nature, and that deserved redresse much more than any the *Scot* had. To this end, they sent over Commissioners to attend this Parliament in *England*, with certaine Propositions, but those Commissioners were dismissed hence with a short and unsavoury answer, which bred worse bloud in the Nation then was formerly gathered; and these, with that leading case of the *Scot*, may be said to be the first incitements that made them rise.

In the course of humane actions, we dayly find it to be a true rule,

rule, *Exempla movent, Examples move*, and make strong impressions upon the fancy; *Precepts* are not so powerfull as *Precedents*. The said example of *Scotland*, wrought wonderfully upon the imagination of the *Irish*, and filled them (as I touched before) with thoughts of emulation, that *They* deserved altogether to have as good usage as the *Scot*, their Country being farre more beneficiall, and consequently, more importing the English Nation. But these were but confused imperfect notions, which began to receive more vigour and forme after the death of the Earle of *Strafford*, who had kept them under so exact an obedience, though some censure him to have screwed up the strings of the *Harp* too high; insomuch that the taking off of the Earle of *Strafford's* head, may be said to be the second incitement to the *heads* of that Insurrection to stirre.

Adde hereunto, that the *Irish* understanding with what acrimony the Roman Catholicks in *England* were proceeded against since the sitting of our Parliament, and what further designes were afoot against them, and not onely against them, but for ranverſing the Protestant Religion it selfe, as it is now practised (which some shallow-braind Schismaticks doe throw into the same scales with Popery.) They thought it was high time for them to forecast what should become of *Them*, and how they shou'd be handled in poyne of conscience, when a new Deputy of the Parliaments election (*approbation* at least) should come over. Therefore they fell to consult of some meanes of timely prevention: And this was another motive (and it was a shrewd one) which pusht on the *Irish* to take up Armes.

Lastly, that Army of 8000 men, which the Earle of *Strafford* had raised to be transported to *England* for suppressing the *Scot*, being by the advice of our Parliament here, disbanded; the Country was annoyed by some of those straggling Souldiers, as not one in twenty of the *Irish*, will from the Sword to the Spade, or from the Pike to the Plough againe. Therefore the two Marquesses that were Ambassadours here, then for *Spaine*, having propounded to have some numbers of those disbanded Forces, for the service of their Master; His Majesty by the mature Advice of his Privy Counsell, to occurre the mischiefes that might arise to His Kingdome of *Ireland* by those loose cashеered Souldiers, yeelding to the Ambassadours motion, who sent notice hereof to *Spaine* accordingly, and so

provided

provided ſhipping for their tranſport, and impreſſed mony to advance the buſineſſe; but as they were in the heat of that work, before His Majeſty went into *Scotland*, the two Houſes made a ſudden ſtop of thoſe promiſed Troops, who had depended long upon the *Spaniards* ſervice, as the *Spaniard* had done on theirs. And this was the laſt, though not the leaſt fatall cauſe of that horrid Inſurrection: All which particulars well conſidered, it had been no hard matter to have been a Prophet, and ſtanding upon the top of *Holy Head*, to have foreſeen thoſe black clouds engendring in the Iriſh aire, which broke out afterwards into ſuch fearfull tempeſts of blood.

Out of theſe premiſes, it is eaſy for any common underſtanding, not tranſported with paſſion and private intereſt, to draw this concluſion, That *They* who complied with the Scot in his Inſurrection; *They* who diſmiſſed the Iriſh Commiſſioners with ſuch a ſhort *unpolitick* anſwer; *They* who took off the Earle of *Straffords* head, and delayed afterwards the diſpatching of the Earle of *Leiceſter*; *They* who hindered thoſe disbanded troops in *Ireland* to goe for *Spaine*, may be juſtly ſaid to have been the true cauſes of the late Inſurrection of the Iriſh; and conſequently, it is eaſy to know upon the account of whoſe ſoules muſt be laid the blood of thoſe hundred and odde thouſands poore Chriſtians, who periſhed in that Warre; ſo that had it been poſſible to have brought over their bodies unputrified to *England*, and to have caſt them at the doores, and in the preſence of ſome men, I believe they would have guſhed out afreſh into blood, for diſcovery of their true murtherers.

The grounds of this Inſurrection being thus diſcovered, let us examine what means His Majeſty uſed for the ſuppreſſion of it. He made his addreſſe preſently to his great Councell, the Engliſh Parliament then aſſembled, which Queen *Elizabeth* and her Progenitors did ſeldome uſe to doe, but only to their Privy Councell in ſuch caſes, who had the diſcuſſing and tranſacting of all forreigne affaires; for in mannaging matters of State, ſpecially thoſe of Warre, which muſt be carried with all the ſecrecy that may be, *Trop grand nombre, eſt encombre*, as

P. B. 96. the

the Frenchman ſaith, too great a number of Counſellours may be an incumber, and expoſe their reſults and reſolutions to diſcovery and other diſadvantages, whereas in military proceedings the work ſhould be afoot before the Counſels be blazed abroad. Well, His Majeſty tranſmitted this buſineſſe to the Parliament of *England*, who totally undertaking it, and wedding as it were the quarrell, (as I remember they did that of the *Palatinate* a little before by ſolemne vote; the like was done by the Parliament of *Scotland* alſo, by a publike joynt Declaration, which in regard there came nothing of it, tended little to the honour of either Nation abroad) His Majeſty gave his royall aſſent to any Propoſitions or Acts for raiſing of Men, Money and Armes to performe the work. But hereby no man is ſo ſimple as to think His Majeſty ſhould abſolutely give over his own perſonall care and protection of that his Kingdom, it being a Rule, *That a King can no more deſart the protection of his own People, then they their ſubjection to him.* In all his Declarations there was nothing that he endear'd and inculcated more often, and with greater aggravation and earneſtneſſe unto them, then the care of his poor Subjects their fellow-Proteſtants in *Ireland:* Nay, he reſented their condition ſo farre, and took the buſineſſe ſo to heart, that He offered to paſſe over in perſon for their reliefe: And who can deny but this was a magnanimous and King-like reſolution? Which the *Scots* by publike Act of Councell, did highly approve of, and declared it to be an argument of care and courage in His Majeſty. And queſtionleſſe it had done infinite good in the opinion of them that have felt the pulſe of the Iriſh people, who are daily oreheard to groan, how they have bin any time theſe 400 years under the Engliſh Crown, and yet never ſaw but two of their Kings all the while upon *Iriſh* ground, though there be but a *falt ditch* of a few houres faile to paſſe over. And much more welcome ſhould His Majeſty, now regnant, be amongſt them, who, by generall *tradition*, *They* confeſſe and hold to come on the paternall ſide from *Fergus* (by legall and lineall deſcent) who was an Iriſh Prince, and after King of *Scotland*, whereas the title of all our former Kings and Queenes was ſtumbled at alwayes

alwaies by the vulgar. His Majeſty finding that this Royall proffer of engaging His own Perſon, was rejected with a kind of ſcorne, coucht in ſmooth language, though the maine buſineſſe concerned Himſelfe neereſt, and indeed ſolely Himſelfe, that Kingdome being His own hereditary Right. Vnderſtanding alſo, what baſe ſiniſter uſe there was made of this inſurrection by ſome trayterous malevolent perſons, who, to caſt aſperſions upon His Majeſty, and to poyſon the hearts of His people, beſides publike infamous reports, counterfeited certain Commiſſions in His Majeſties name to authorize the buſineſſe, as if he were privy to it, though I dare pawn my ſoule His (or *Her* Majeſty) knew no more of it then the great *Mogor* did. Finding alſo that the Commiſſioners imployed hence for the managing and compoſing matters in that Kingdome, though nominated by the Parliament, and by their recommendation authorized by His Majeſty, did not obſerve their inſtructions, and yet were connived at. Vnderſtanding alſo, what an inhumane deſigne there was between them and the *Scot*, in lieu of ſuppreſſing an inſurrection to eradicate and extinguiſh a whole Nation to make booty of their lands, (which hopes the *London* Adventurers did hugge, and began to divide the Bears skin before he was taken, as His Majeſty told them) an attempt the *Spaniard*, nor any other Chriſtian State ever intended againſt the worſt of Savages; The conceit whereof infuſed ſuch a deſperate courage, eagerneſſe and valour into the *Iriſh*, that it made them turn *neceſſity* into a kind of *vertue*.

Moreover, His Majeſty taking notice that thoſe royall Subſidies, with other vaſt Contributions whereunto he had given way, with the ſummes of particular Adventurers (amongſt whom ſome Aliens (*Hollanders*) were taken in, beſides the *Scot*, to ſhare the Country) were miſapplyed, being viſibly imployed, rather to feed an *Engliſh* Rebellion then to ſuppreſſe an *Iriſh*: Nay, underſtanding that thoſe charitable Collections which were made for the reliefe of thoſe diſtreſſed Proteſtants, who being ſtripped of all their livelyhood in *Ireland*, were forced to flye over to *England*, were converted to other uſes, and the Charity not diſpenſed according to the Gi-

vers intention. Hearing alſo that thoſe 5000 men which had been levyed and aſſigned to goe under the Lord *Wharton*, the Lord of *Kerry*, Sir *Faithfull Forteſcue* and others, were diverted from going to the Weſt of *Ireland*, and imployed to make up the Earle of *Eſſex* Army: And having notice beſides that the Earle of *Warwicke* had ſtay'd certaine ſhips going thither with ſupplies, and that there was an attempt to ſend for over to *England* ſome of thoſe Scottiſh Forces which were in *Ulſter*, without his privity. Laſtly, His Majeſty finding *himſelfe* unfitted, and indeed diſabled to reach thoſe His diſtreſſed Subjects, His owne Royall *Arme*, all His Navall ſtrength, Revenues and Magazines being out of His *hands*; and having as hard a game to play ſtill with the *Scot*, and as pernicious a fire to quench in *England*, as any of his Progenitors ever had: Receiving intelligence alſo dayly from His Proteſtant Nobility and Gentry thence, in what a deſperate caſe the whole Kingdome ſtood, together with the report of the Committee that attended His Majeſty from them expreſly for that ſervice, who amongſt other deplorable paſſages in their Petition, repreſented, *That all meanes by which comfort and life ſhould be conveyed unto that gaſping Kingdome, ſeemed to be totally obſtructed, and that unleſſe timely reliefe were afforded, His Loyall Subjects there muſt yeeld their Fortunes for a prey, their Lives for a ſacrifice, and their Religion for a ſcorne to the mercileſſe Rebells.*

His Majeſty (as it was high time for Him) taking into his Princely Thoughts thoſe wofull complaints and cryes of His poore Subjects, condeſcended at laſt to appoint ſome Perſons of Honour to heare what the *Iriſh* could ſay for themſelves, as they had often petitioned; and God forbid but the King of *Ireland* ſhould receive his Subjects petitions, as well as the King of *Scotland*. But His Majeſty being unſatisfied with what they propounded then, the Lord Marquiſſe of *Ormond* marched with conſiderable Forces againſt them, and though he came off with honour, yet no reliefe at all comming thither for many moneths after from the Parliament here, who had undertaken the buſineſſe, and had received all the Summes and Subſidies, with other unknowne Contributions to that kind, matters

grew

grew dayly worse and worse. To summe up all, His Majesty receiving expresse and positive Advice from his Lord justices and Councell of State there, that the whole Kingdom was upon poynt of utter perdition, which was co-intimated the same time to the Parliament here, by a speciall Letter to the *Speaker*; I say His Majesty finding that he had neither Power of himselfe, it being transmitted to others; and that those Trustees did misapply that Power and Trust He had invested in them (for the time) to make good their undertaking for preservation of that his fruitfull Kingdome; being impelled by all these forcible reasons, His Majesty sent a Commission to the Lord Marquisse of *Ormond* his Lievtenant Generall (a most knowne sincere Protestant) to hearken to a Treaty according to their Petition; and if any thing was amisse in that Treaty in poynt of Honour (as it shall appeare by comparing it with others, there was none) we know whom to thanke. For out of these premises also, doth result this second conclusion, That they who *misapplyed those Moneys, and misimployed those Men* which were levyed with His Majesties Royall Assent for the reduction of *Ireland*: They who set a foot that most sanguinary designe of extirpating, at least of *enslaving* a whole ancient Nation, who were planted there by the hand of Providence from the beginning: They who hindred His Majesties *transfretation* thither to take cognizance of his owne affaires and expose the countenance of His owne Royall person for composing of things: They, They may be said to be the true causes of that unavoydable necessity (and as the heathen Poet sings, *The Gods themselves cannot resist Necessity*) which enforced His Majesty to capitulate with the *Irish*, and assent to a Cessation.

It was the saying of one of the bravest Roman Emperours, and it was often used by *Henry* the *Great* of *France*, Her Majesties Father, *That he had rather save the life of one loyall Subject then kill a hundred Enemies*: It may well be thought that one of the prevalentst inducements that moved His Majesty (besides those formerly mentioned) to condescend to this *Irish* Cessation, was a sense he had of the effusion of his owne poore Subjects Bloud, the hazard of the utter extirpation of

the Protestants there, and a totall irrecoverable losse of that Kingdome, as was advertised both in the Petition of the Protestants themselves, the relation of the Committee imployed thither to that purpose, and the expresse Letters of the Lord Iustices and Councell there.

To prove now, that this Cessation of Armes in *Ireland* was more honourable and fuller of Piety, Prudence and Necessity, then either the Pacification or Peace with the *Scot*. I hope, these few ensuing arguments (above divers others which cannot be inserted here, in regard of the fore-intended brevity of this Discourse) will serve the turne.

1. *Inprimis*, When the *Pacification* was made with *Scotland*, His Majesty was there personally present, attended on by the floure of His English Nobility, Gentry and Servants, and the Enemy was hard by ready to face Him: At the concluding of the *Irish* Cessation, His Majesty was not there personally present, but it was agitated and agreed on by His *Commissioner*, and it hath been held alwayes lesse dishonourable for a King to capitulate in this kind with His owne Subjects by His Deputy, then in His owne Person, for the further off He is, the lesse reflects upon Him.

2. Vpon the Pacification and Peace with *Scotland*, there was an Amnestia, a generall pardon, and an abolition of all bypassed offences published, there were Honours and Offices conferred upon the chiefest Sticklers in the Warre: At the Cessation in *Ireland* there was no such thing.

3. When the Pacification and Peace was made with the *Scots*, there was Money given unto *Them*, as it is too well knowne: But upon the setling of this Cessation, the *Irish* gave His Majesty a considerable Summe, as an argument of their submission and gratitude, besides the maintenance of some of his Garrisons in the interim; and so much partly in poynt of Honour.

4. At the concluding of the Pacification and Peace with *Scotland*, there was a vigorous, fresh, unfoiled English Army afoot, and in perfect equipage; there wanted neither Ammunition, Armes, Money, Cloaths, Victualls, or any thing that might

might put heart into the Souldier and elevate his spirits: But the Protestant Army in *Ireland* had not any of all these in any competent proportion, but were ready to perish, though there had been no other enemy then hunger and cold: And this implies a farre greater necessity for the said Cessation.

5. In *Ireland* there was imminent danger of an instant losse of the whole Kingdome, and consequently, the utter subversion of the Protestant Religion there, as was certified both to King and Parliament by sundry letters and Petitions which stand upon record: There was no such danger in the affaires of *Scotland*, either in respect of Religion or Kingdome; therefore there was more piety shown in preserving the one, and prudence in preserving the other in *Ireland*, by plucking both (as it were) out of the very jawes of destruction by the said Cessation.

We know that *in the Medley of mundane casualties, of two evills, the least is to be chosen*, and a small inconvenience is to be borne withall, to prevent a greater.

If one make research into the French Story, he will find, that many kinds of Pacifications and Suspensions of Armes were covenanted twixt that King and some of his Subjects, trenching farre more upon Regall dignity then this in *Ireland*. The Spaniard was forced to declare the Hollanders *Free States*, before they could be brought to treat of a truce: And now the *Catalans* screw him up almost to as high conditions. But what need I rove abroad so farre? It is well known, nor is it out of the memory of man, that in *Ireland* it selfe there have been Cessations, all circumstances well weighed, more prejudiciall to Majesty then this.

But that which I heare murmured at most as the effect of this Cessation, is the transport of some of those Souldiers to *England* for recruiting His Majesties Armies, though the greatest number of them be perfect and rigid Protestants, and were those whom our Parliament it selfe imployed against the Irish. But put case they were all *Papists*, must His Majesty therefore be held a Favourer of Popery? The late King of *France* might have been said as well to have been a Favourer of *Protestants*,

testants, because in all his Warres he imployed *Them* most of any in places of greatest trust, against the house of *Austria*; whereas all the World knowes, that he perfectly hated them in the generall, and one of the reaches of Policy he had, was to spend and wast them in the Warres. Was it ever knowne but a Soveraigne Prince might use the Bodies and Strength of his owne naturall-borne Subjects, and Liege men, for his owne defence? When His Person hath been sought and aimed at in open field by small and great shot, and all other Engines of hostility and violence: When He is in danger to be surprized or besiedged in that place where He keeps His Court: When all the flowers of his Crowne (His Royall Prerogatives which are descended upon Him from so many successive Progenitors) are like to be plucked off and trampled under foot: When there is a visible plot to alter and overturne that Religion He was Borne, Baptized and Bred in: When He is in danger to be forced to infringe that Solemne Sacramentall Oath He took at His Coronation to maintaine the said Religion, with the Rights and Rites of the Holy Anglican *Church*, which some brain-sick Schismaticks would transforme to a *Kirke* and her Discipline, to some chimericall Forme of Government, they know not what. *Francis* the first, and other Christian Princes, made use of the *Turke* upon lesse occasions; and if one may make use of a Horse, or any other bruit animal, or any inanimate Engine or Instrument for his owne defence against man, much more may man be used against man, much more may one rationall Creature be used against another, though for destructive ends, in a good Cause, specially when they are commanded by a Soveraigne head, which is the maine thing that goes to justifie a Warre. Now touching the Roman Catholicks, whether *English*, *Welsh*, *Irish*, or *Scottish*, which repair to His Majesties Armies either for Service or security, He looks not upon them as Papists, but as His Subjects, not upon their Religion, but their Allegiance, and in that quality He entertaines them. Nor can the Papist be denied the Character of a *good Subject*, all the while he conformes himselfe to the Lawes in generall,

and

and to thoſe Lawes alſo that are particularly enacted againſt him, and ſo keeps himſelfe within the bounds of his civill obedience: As long as he continues ſo, he may challenge protection from his Prince by way of right, and if his Prince by ſome accident be not in caſe to protect him, He is to give him leave to defend himſelfe the beſt he can, for the Law of nature al'owes every one to defend himſelfe, and there is no poſitive law of man can annull the law of nature. Now if the *Subiect* may thus claime protection from his *Prince*, it followeth, the *Prince* by way of reciprocation may require aſſiſtance, ſervice and ſupplies from the *Subiect* upon all publick occaſions, as to ſuppreſſe at this time a new race of *Recuſants*, which have done more hurt then ever the *old* did, and are like to prove more dangerous to His Crowne and regall Authority then any Forreigne Enemy.

But whoſoever will truly obſerve the genious, and trace the actions of this fatall Faction which now ſwayes with that boundleſſe, exorbitant, Arbitrary and Antinomian power, will find, that it is one of their prime peeces of Policy, to traduce and falſify any thing that is not conducible to their owne ends: Yet what comes from *Them* muſt be ſo magiſteriall, it muſt be ſo unqueſtionably and incontrouleably true and lawfull, that it muſt be believed with an implicite faith, as proceeding from an in-erring Oracle (as if theſe Zealots were above the common condition of mankind, to whom errour is as hereditary as any other infirmity) though the thing it ſelfe encroach never ſo groſly both upon the common liberty, the ſtates and ſoules of men. But if any thing beare the ſtamp of Royall Authority, be it never ſo juſt and tending to Peace and the publick good, yea, though it be indifferent to either ſide, it is preſently countermanded, cryed downe, and ſtifled; or it is calumniated and aſperſed with obloquies, falſe gloſſes and miſpriſions; and this is become now the common Theame wherewith their Pulpets ring.

Which makes me think, that theſe upſtart Politicians have not long to reigne; for, as the common Proverbe ſaith, *Fraud and froſt end ſoone, and are ſhort lived*, ſo that Policy, thoſe

Counſells which are grounded upon ſcandalls, reproaches and lyes, will quickly moulder and totter away, and bring their Authors at laſt to deſerved infamy and ſhame, and make them find a Tombe in their owne ruines. Adde hereunto as further badges of their nature, that black irreconcileable malice and deſire of revenge which rageth in them, the averſneſſe they have to any ſweetneſſe of Conformity and Vnion, the violent thirſt they have of Bloud, which makes me thinke on that diſtique of *Prudentius*, who ſeemed to be a *Prophet* as well as *Poet* (a true *Vates*) in diſplaying the humours of theſe fiery Dogmatiſts, this all-confounding Faction which now hath the vogue, to the *puniſhment*, I will not ſay yet, the *perdition* of this poore Iſland.

Sic mores produnt animum, & mihi credite, ſanctus
Semper cum falſo eſt dogmate cædis amor.

Thus in Engliſh:

Manners betray the mind, and credit me,
Ther's alwayes thirſt of bloud with Hereſie.

FINIS.